

# THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCT. 4, 1864.

NO. 400

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wed-  
nesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-  
moth sheet, published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-  
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.  
Second. The amount of capital stock

Is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on  
deposit in banks incorporated by the  
State of Missouri, located in the  
city of St. Louis, (part in the  
safe of the Company) \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of mortgage,  
lien of record, on real estate in the  
city of St. Louis, worth double the  
amount of loan, per schedule an-  
nexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis,  
on undoubted personal security,  
eight per cent. interest 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real  
estate, part by personal security,  
subject to call of Board of Direc-  
tors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing  
six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in  
course of transmission from them,  
and for policies recently issued,  
and not yet paid 9,655 64

Notes for deferred premiums due  
within 60 days, bearing ten per  
cent. interest 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 45 95

Revenue stamps 45 95

Total \$ 281,471 96

### LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not paid to Agents, and  
other creditors none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none.

3d. " " " " " " none.

4th. Losses unadjusted none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting  
further proof of policy \$4,000 00

6th. All other claims against the  
Company—no other claims or li-  
abilities except the liabilities on  
policies in force, and for policies  
recently issued, and not yet paid, in  
the aggregate 2,152,800 00

\*Both resisted by the Company on the ground  
of violation of conditions of policy; that of \$4,000  
on two counts, one being because of the party  
having been killed in an unlawful encounter.  
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having  
died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting  
judicial decision.

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, Samuel Willli, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the assets and  
liabilities of the said Insurance Com-  
pany in the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-  
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-  
of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-  
paired property in the city of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said loans, and that the  
above described investments, nor any part there-  
of, are made for the benefit of any individual  
exercising authority in the management of said  
Company, nor for any other person or person-  
al, and that the above described officers of said  
Company, and the said Insurance Com-  
pany.

Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary  
Public in and for said city and county of St.  
Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May,  
1864.

[L.S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,  
Notary Public.

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and  
for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S.  
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the ju-  
rat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date  
thereof, a Notary Public in and for the county of  
St. Louis, duly authorized to administer  
oaths for general purposes, and that I am well  
acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit  
Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said  
deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal this  
16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNYOND, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and affixed my official seal, this  
26th day and year above written.

ED. KENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Albert G.  
Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office  
the statements and exhibits required by the pro-  
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,  
as required by said act, and said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this  
day and year above written.

ED. KENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly  
by  
A. G. HODGES & CO., Agent,  
Frankfort Ky., June 8, 1864—tw-120.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-  
eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 185.]

[Continued.]

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
right of way through the public lands be and the  
same is hereby granted to the said "Northern  
Pacific Railroad Company," its successors and  
assigns, for the construction of a railroad and  
telegraph as proposed; and the right, power, and  
authority is hereby given to said corporation to  
take from the public lands, adjacent to the line  
of said road, material of earth, stone, timber,  
and so forth, for the construction thereof. Said  
right is granted to said railroad to the extent of  
two hundred feet in width on each side of said  
road where it may pass through the public  
domain, including all necessary grounds for sta-  
tion buildings, workshops, depots, machine shops,  
warehouses, tracks, telegraph lines, and water  
stations; and the right of way shall be exempt from  
taxation within the Territories of the United  
States. The United States shall extinguish, as  
rapidly as may be consistent with public policy  
and the welfare of the said Indians, the Indian  
title to all lands falling under the operation of  
this act, and acquired in the donation to the  
[road] named in this bill.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there  
be and hereby is granted to the "Northern Pacific  
Railroad Company," its successors and assign-  
ees, for the purpose of aiding in the construc-  
tion of said railroad and telegraph line to the  
Pacific coast, and to secure the safe and speedy  
transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of  
war, and public stores, over the route of said  
line of railway, every alternate section of public  
land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers to  
the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile,  
on each side of said railroad line, as said com-  
pany may adopt, through the Territories of the  
United States, and ten alternate sections of land  
per mile on each side of said railroad whenever  
it passes through the States, and whenever on the  
line thereof, the United States have full title,  
not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise  
appropriated, and free from preemption, or  
other claims or rights, at the time the line of  
said road is definitely fixed, and a plat there-  
of filed in the Office of the Commissioner of the  
General Land Office; and whenever, prior to said  
time, any of said sections or parts of sections  
have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied  
by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or other-  
wise disposed of, other lands shall be selected  
by said company in lieu thereof, under the direc-  
tion of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate  
sections, and designated by odd numbers, not  
more than ten miles beyond the limits of said  
alternate sections: Provided, that if said road  
shall be located upon the line of any other railroad  
route to said lands, the construction of which land  
have been heretofore granted by the United States,  
as far as the routes are upon the same general  
line, the amount of land heretofore granted shall  
be deducted from the amount granted by this  
act: And further, That the railroad company  
receiving the preceding grant of land may assign  
their interest to said "Northern Pacific Railroad  
Company," or may consolidate, confederate, and  
associate with said company upon the terms named  
in the first section of this act: Provided, furth-  
er, that all mineral lands and claims thereon  
are hereby excluded from the operations of this act,  
and in lieu thereof a like quantity of unoccupied  
and unappropriated agricultural lands in odd-  
numbered sections nearest to the line of said road,  
and within fifty miles thereof, may be selected as  
above provided: And provided, further, That the  
word "mineral," when it occurs in this act, shall  
not be held to include iron or coal: And provided,  
further, That no money shall be drawn from  
the Treasury of the United States to aid in the  
construction of the said Northern Pacific rail-  
road.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when-  
ever said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall  
have twenty-five consecutive miles of any portion  
of said railroad and telegraph line ready for  
the service contemplated of the President of the  
United States shall appoint three commissioners  
to examine the same, and if it shall appear that  
twenty-five consecutive miles of said road and  
telegraph line have been completed in a good,  
substantial, and workmanlike manner, as in all  
other respects required by this act, the commis-  
sioners shall so report to the President of the  
United States, and patents of lands, as aforesaid,  
shall be issued to said company, confirming to  
said company the right and title to said lands,  
situate opposite to and coterminal with said com-  
pleted section of said road, and from time to time,  
whenever twenty-five additional consecutive miles  
shall have been constructed, completed, and in  
readiness as aforesaid, and verified by said com-  
missioners to the President of the United States,  
then patents shall be issued to said company  
any breach of the conditions hereinbefore set  
forth, and so on as fast as every twenty-five  
miles of said road is completed as aforesaid:  
Provided, That not more than ten sections of  
land per mile, as said road shall be completed,  
shall be conveyed to said company for all that  
part of said railroad lying west of the western  
boundary of the state of Minnesota: And the  
whole of said railroad shall be finished and in  
good running order, as a first-class railroad, from  
the place of beginning on Lake Superior to the  
western boundary of Minnesota: Provided, That  
this act on account of any railroad, or part  
thereof, constructed at the date of the passage of  
this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That said  
Northern Pacific railroad shall be constructed in  
a substantial and workmanlike manner, and the  
necessary draws, culverts, bridges, viaducts,  
crossings, turnouts, stations, and watering places,  
and all other appurtenances, including turntable  
and rolling stock, equal in all respects to rail-  
roads of the first class, when prepared for busi-  
ness, with rails of the best quality, manufactured  
from American iron. And a uniform gauge shall  
be established throughout the entire length of the  
road. And there shall be constructed a telegraph  
line, of the most substantial approved description,  
along the entire line: Provided, That the said  
company shall not charge the Government higher  
rates than they do to individuals  
for like transportation and telegraphic service.  
And it shall be the duty of the "Northern Pacific  
Railroad Company" to permit any other railroad  
which shall be authorized to use the line of the  
United States, or by the Legislature of any Territory  
or State in which the same may be situated, to form  
running connections with it, on fair and equi-  
table terms.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the  
President of the United States shall cause the  
lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on  
both sides of the entire line of said road after  
the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as  
may be required by the construction of said rail-  
road, and the odd sections of land hereby grant-  
ed shall not be liable to pre-emption, or pre-  
emption before or after they are surveyed: except  
by said company, as provided in this act; but the  
provisions of the act of September, eighteen  
hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption  
rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of  
the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to  
actual settlers on the public domain," approved  
May twenty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two,  
shall be and the same are hereby extended to all  
other lands on the line of said road when survey-  
ed, and the odd sections of land hereby granted to  
said company, and the reserved alternate sections  
shall not be sold by the Government at a price less  
than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, when  
offered for sale.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said  
"Northern Pacific Railroad Company" be and is  
hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon,  
purchase, take, and hold any lands and pre-  
mises that may be necessary and proper for

the construction and working of said road, not  
exceeding in width two hundred feet on each  
side of the line of its railroad, unless a greater  
width be required for the purpose of excavation  
or embankment; and also any lands or premises  
that may be necessary and proper for turnouts,  
station buildings, workshops, depots, machine shops,  
warehouses, tracks, telegraph lines, and water  
stations, or any other structures required in the con-  
struction and working of said road. And the said  
company shall have the right to cut and remove  
timber, stone, and other material that might, by falling,  
encumber the road-bed, though standing or being  
more than two hundred feet from the line of said  
road. And in case the owner of such lands or  
premises and the said company cannot agree as to  
the value of the premises taken or to be taken,  
for the use of said road, the value thereof shall  
be determined by three disinterested commis-  
sioners, who may be appointed, upon applica-  
tion by either party, to any court of record  
in any of the Territories in which the lands  
or premises to be taken lie; and said commis-  
sioners, in their assessment of damages, shall  
include such premises at what would have been  
the value thereof if the road had not been built.  
And upon return into court of such ap-  
praisal, and upon the payment into the same  
of the estimated value of the premises taken for  
the use and benefit of the owner thereof, said  
premises shall be deemed to be taken by the  
company, which shall thereby acquire full title  
to the same for the purposes aforesaid.  
And either party feeling aggrieved at said  
appraisal may, within thirty days  
after the same has been returned into court,  
file an appeal therefrom, and demand a jury of  
twelve men to estimate the damage sustained;  
but such appeal shall not interfere with the rights  
of said company to enter upon the premises tak-  
en, or to do any act necessary and proper in the  
construction of its road. And said party ap-  
pealing shall give bonds, with sufficient surety,  
to secure the payment of any cost that may be  
incurred upon such appeal; and in case the party  
appealing does not obtain a verdict, increasing  
or diminishing, as the case may be, the award  
of the commissioners, such party shall pay the whole  
costs incurred by the company, and the payment into  
court for the use of the owner of said premises  
shall be returned to him in full: And in case the  
party appealing shall be held to vest in said com-  
pany the title of said land and of the right to use and  
occupy the same for the construction, main-  
tenance, and operation of said road. And in case  
any of the lands to be taken, as aforesaid, shall  
be held by any infant, lunatic, idiot, or other  
person, or persons, or persons residing with a  
true Territory within which the lands to be tak-  
en, or persons subjected to any legal disability,  
such party shall appoint a guardian for the party  
under any such disability to appear in proper  
person, who shall give bonds, with sufficient  
surety or securities, for the proper and faithful  
execution of his trust, and who may represent in  
court the person disqualified, as aforesaid, from  
appearing, and who may take any action, and  
bring any suit, and do any act, and execute any  
process, and do any thing, and perform any duty,  
that he might lawfully do if he were of full age,  
sound mind, and of legal age, and who may be  
appointed by the court, and who may be removed  
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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

## The Fraud on the New York Soldiers' Vote.

We have already noticed the discovery of the frauds of Gov. Seymour's election agents on the soldiers' votes, and of the arrest of some of the agents. On the 27th of October one of the agents, M. J. Ferry, seeing there was no chance of escape—that the Military Commission had secured full evidence of the facts, pleaded guilty and made the following confession:

"I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of Orville R. Wood, of Clinton county, New York; it was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore; I am, and have been for the past two years, the Agent of the State of New York, appointed by Gov. Seymour to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office; he came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his county to look after its local ticket; we talked about the ways in which votes could be taken; it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers, and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in; I made out such papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them; I cannot tell what names were signed; the papers are in the bundle now on the table; I did not sign the names of officers, but Donahue signed any quantity of them; there was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed; that package contained over two hundred; Donahue signed them all; the idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon; he is from the western part of the State of New York; I do not know from what county; he is not in the service; he is a State agent; I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers, but it was about two weeks ago; I do not think there was any body present but Donahue and myself when Maxon first proposed to forge papers; there was a man named G. M. Bundy in my office; he is now in New York; also a man named H. Newcomb; I never saw him until he came there; he is a lawyer in Albany; part of the forged papers were made in my office, and part brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from Peter Cagney except what were found in my desk; I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with Gen. Farrell, the commissary of subsistence, except the package which you have; the package contained a lot of blank envelopes and forms of attorney, with a letter from Gen. Farrell marked 'confidential,' which contained a list of names of residents of Columbia county.

I did not let any one know that I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parts of the State to be mailed; a young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying I had any spare blanks to send them over to Washington; I am not certain that he did or did not say any thing about there being twenty men over there who would attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged papers were sent off, but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full; I do not recollect hearing them talk disparagingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confidently. I sent a package of forged papers to Gen. Farrell with the following letter:

"BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1864.

"My Dear Sir—If you are energetic you will be able to get the within votes all arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time. They are all on the square, the same as the Blacks get theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donahue said send them on to you, and I have done it.

"Truly yours,

"DEMOCRAT.

"P. S.—They are all soldiers—company and regiment all O. K. The rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send them back. M. J. FERRY.

"85 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.,

Mr. Ferry then entered a plea of guilty, which was accepted, and the Judge Advocate recommended him to the clemency of the court.

This concludes the investigation so far as Ferry's case is concerned, and Donahue will be gratified in his desire to have his case tried separately.

Henry Newcomb, implicated by Ferry, has also made a complete and full confession.

The trial of Donahue was proceeded with. We have not room for the proceedings in full; and will have to forego their publication. But we extract the subjoined paragraphs. Among his correspondence which was seized, some rich epistles were found, such as can be imagined to come from genuine Copperheads. The Baltimore American, referring to the trial, says:

One fact was elicited that will give our readers an insight into the way elections are "managed" in New York. While expatiating on his achievements in the way of ballot box stuffing Donahue explained what he styled the "narrow-fat" system, which he asserted he had used in the election in his ward in Albany, of which he was one of the Inspectors. The "narrow-fat" is made by closely pressing together a number of tickets—say ten or twenty—which are passed to the Judge as one ticket and the Judge in placing them in the box, gives it a little shake, when they separate, and represent so many distinct ballots. But how is the list of voters kept by the clerks of election made tally with the number of tickets in the box? Nothing is easier, in the hands of such accomplished politicians as New York produces. The clerk is all right, and at a given signal he enters upon the poll-books as many names as the "narrow-fat" contains votes, his colleague on the outside of the window having, of course, previously arranged the whole affair, and when the returns come to be counted at the close of the election everything is "square." Such is the Copperhead idea of a "free ballot," and in defense of which they assert themselves prepared to have a "free fight."

Mr. Oliver K. Woods, of Clinton county New York, testified:

Resides at West Chazy, Clinton county, New York; is a merchant; came to Baltimore as the agent of the Union Committee of his county to assist in procuring the soldiers' votes in this city; visited Fort McHenry, and there met Captain McDermott, of the 91st New York Regiment, and several

ral soldiers from Clinton county; stopped there two or three days; in a conversation with Captain McDermott in relation to the voting of the soldiers, he remarked that there had been some "cheeker playing," and his suspicions were aroused; also visited Newtown University Hospital, and from what we heard there suspected that something was wrong; went to the office of the State agency, 85 West Fayette street, and there met Mr. Ferry; asked him how things were getting along, giving him to understand that he (Wood) belonged to the McClellan party; Ferry desired to know if he had a commission from Gov. Seymour; he told him that he had not, but he represented his County Committee; Ferry desired to see his commission; said he had none, but had a list of soldiers of his county, which appeared to satisfy Ferry; told Ferry that he came to Baltimore to get the vote of the 91st New York; was informed that 400 votes had been taken—McClellan received 400 votes and Lincoln 11; he expressed surprise at the small number of votes polled for Lincoln when Ferry said that when Union votes came into that office they were all right when they went out, and that they were doing more here than he thought of.

Mr. Wood said that on Saturday afternoon last he met Donahue, and Edward Newcomb, also of Albany; at Ferry's office considerable conversation ensued about the latter's telegraphing to Washington for Donahue to come to Baltimore; Donahue said he was on the eve of starting to City Point, as he had received a pass, etc., from the War Department; the party then separated for the night, with the understanding that they were to meet at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, in order that a sufficient number of blanks be fixed up to give employment to Ferry, who had used nearly all of his supply; met on Sunday, according to appointment; Newcomb said he understood that there were about twenty men in Washington busily engaged in sending ballots to New York in dry goods boxes, Berry, Donahue, Newcomb and Wood seated themselves at a table and began filling up blanks, both the powers of attorney and the envelopes in which they are enclosed; Newcomb wrote one name in the blanks and Donahue another generally the last.

[Several blanks were produced, all bearing the signature of "C. G. Arthur, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General," as the officer in whose presence the affidavit was made and the signature of the witnesses affixed—full sets of powers of attorney, the blanks all filled and ready to be deposited in the ballot box as soon as a ticket was inserted. One package of thirty, in which the names had all been forged, was identified by Mr. Wood as the work of Donahue. Among the names fraudulently inserted were those of Lieut. Col. Murphy, of the 7th New York Artillery, and Capt. Smith, of the 93d New York.]

A roll purporting to be a list of sick and wounded New York soldiers, under treatment at the Jarvis hospital, in this city, was shown. It contained about four hundred names. Mr. Mr. Wood testified that Ferry informed him, in answer to a question, "that dead or alive, they all had cast a good vote."

Newcomb's confession fully confirmed Ferry and all the witnesses.

The Commission found Ferry and Donahue guilty and sentenced them to imprisonment for life. The President approved the sentence. The trials of Col. North and others will be proceeded with.

## The Indiana Treason Trial.—Evidence of J. J. Bingham.

We have heretofore published some of the evidence in the trial of Dodd for treason, announced the arrest of Harrison, Heffren, Bingham and others. Harrison and Bingham turned State witnesses. On the 28th October Mr. Bingham was examined. Here is a synopsis of his evidence:

Joseph J. Bingham, editor of the State Sentinel and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; a Third Degree member and a Grand Councilor of the Sons of Liberty, testified before the Military Commission to-day as follows: I joined the American Knights in October or November 1863, at Military Hall, then leased to the Democratic Club of this city. I was initiated then. Dodd, Harrison, M. Jacobs, Dr. Johnson, Vandegrift and others were present. In August or September I was introduced to P. C. Wright by Dodd. Wright gave his history and claimed to have found in the papers belonging to Gen. Gaines of New Orleans, the records of a secret society which existed during the Revolutionary War, of which Gen. Lee was President, and Madison, Jefferson and Washington were members. Wright designed to establish a similar order, and had come to this State for that purpose. He said it existed in Missouri, Illinois and the central American States and was to extend all over the world. He wanted Bingham to help found it here but he declined because he was opposed to secret societies. He asked other leaders to join. Most of them declined. It was understood that Dodd was to be a member. Dodd was an active leading Know-Nothing. Dodd urged Bingham to join, and said it was political and educational. A State University, to inculcate sound political doctrine, and a newspaper, were to be started. Dodd said he wanted to advise with the witness about many things. He could not, unless he joined the order; that he could not even tell the names of the members of the order, for the obligation bound him to such secrecy. He offered to put Bingham through informally. Bingham saw the seeds of discord for the party, if he did not join and unite the different elements against the Administration.

Dodd informed Bingham that he was a delegate to the State Council of November, 1863. He attended and took the Grand Council Degree. Dodd presided. Harrison was Secretary. Mr. Vandegrift was at the meeting. Dr. Athon, Joseph Ristine, L. D. Milligan and Mr. Cushman from the north part of the State. The Council was opened and Bingham was appointed. Bingham was chairman of the committee on literature. He was present but an hour, when he retired, and wrote his report, advising the postponement of the paper until funds were raised to support it a year, and the indefinite postponement of the University scheme. Dr. Bryant and Cushman were on the committee. He told Cushman he could not stay, and got him to read the report. "Did not hear of any military appointments then, nor until after the exposure of the Sons of Liberty. He was notified by Dodd to attend the Grand Council of February 16. Was in twice that day. Heard Conklin, one of the Major Generals, speaking. He was called on for a report, and replied that he had not drilled any body, and had nobody to drill. It was his first idea that it was a military organization. He never read the Ritual, Constitution, or by-laws. He was present at the February Council. He came to his office and told all about the

Order. Bingham said that he thought no good would come from the Order, and Heffren coincided with him and said it was a humbug. He concluded not to belong to the organization; paid his fees and asked Dodd if any formal withdrawal was necessary. Dodd said he could withdraw when he liked. He didn't consider himself a member after that, though his having been in the Order gave him the confidence of the members, and he had learned many things he otherwise would not have known.

Heard that Dodd delivered an address on the 16th of February. At that meeting Dr. Bowling, Dr. Bryant, Mr. Blake, of Terre Haute, Mr. Cushman and Squire McBride, Evansville, were present, also Heffren. His next connection with the members of the Order was with Dodd, Bowles, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, who met at his office. He supposed they were all members of the order. Judge Bullitt invited him down to the Palmer House to take whisky. He went there and found Coffin, a detective present. He didn't know that then, but thought him a Republican, and that they had queer company. He shook hands with him, and Coffin said "I have caught you at last." He asked Coffin what he meant as they were going to dinner. He passed it off with an anecdote. In the afternoon he met Jos. E. McDonald, and told him about Coffin, and he said he was a detective. He told McDonald it was a singular secret society where detectives met with its members. He talked with McDonald frequently about the order, but had not told him he was a member at that time. That was the middle or latter part of May. Shortly after the first Sunday in June, Stidger was introduced to him in his office. Dodd called him private Secretary to Bullitt. It was remarked that Bullitt thought Coffin had compromised him. He knew of the meeting of the Council in June, but was not present and knew nothing of its proceedings. Had seen Bowles before the 1st of August. Once he came to his office and talked over matters generally, and asked him if he knew Coffin was a detective. He told him he had it from McDonald.

On the 2d or 3d day of August Dodd called on him to issue, as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, a call for a mass meeting on the 16th of August. He asked his word of honor that he would not reveal anything he might say. Bingham furnished it. Dodd said a revolution had been determined on at the Council of the 16th, held at Chicago, which consisted of four members from Indiana, four from Missouri, four from Illinois and four from Kentucky. Dodd, Bowles and Bullitt were present. Dodd said they arranged there to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Ohio, Camp Morton, Indiana, and Camp Douglas, Illinois, and the released prisoners at Camp Douglas were to release those at Rock Island. At the same time they were to rise in Louisville and seize the Government stores and property. Bingham was astonished. Dodd wanted a mass meeting called under the name of opposing the draft, and instructing the Chicago delegates. Bingham refused. Dodd wanted him to call a Congressional convention to nominate a Congressman, as a cover for his revolution. Bingham refused. Dodd went to McDonald to have him influence Bingham to call the convention. Bingham thought he ought to reveal the plot, and tried McDonald with the watchword, "What success?" to know whether the secret had been entrusted to him. He found it had not, and imparted it to McDonald on August 4. They could not determine what to do, and agreed to meet again.

Next day, while going home, he met McDonald Kerr, of New Albany, and said, "What success." He answered, "Do you know anything?" The people are all alarmed in our part of the State, in Washington, Harrison and Floyd counties, with the idea that a revolution is in progress. They are selling their crops because they think greenbacks safer. Kerr went on and revealed Dodd's scheme. Both then went to McDonald's. Kerr told him this plot. Bingham did not then tell McDonald of his withdrawal from the Order, but was understood to sell along. Kerr's information involved Dr. Athon. Morton was to be put out of the way, and Athon to be Governor. They went to Athon's house, called him up, and he denied any knowledge of the plot. They met at McDonald's office next morning and invited prominent Democrats to meet. McDonald, Judge A. L. Roache, William Hutchinson, Aquilla Jones, Sam'l H. Buskorn, Jos. Ristine, Dr. Yeagle, Col. Calliwell and others were there. Kerr told his story. They said the revolution must be stopped. Dodd and John C. Walker were called in. They did not then acknowledge anything about it. At first Kerr told Bingham that if they would not abandon it, it was his interest to inform the authorities and have them arrested. Dodd and Walker then spoke very earnestly about public affairs, saying the Government could not be restored under the old state of things, and nothing would save it but a forcible revolution. An appeal to the ballot-box was futile; the people would resist the draft, and they ought to direct the revolution, rather than let it direct them. Dodd and Walker promised to stop it, and it was understood they sent such orders to the various counties. Bingham didn't inform the authorities because he thought they knew it, he was afraid of the Government, and the uprising should be given by publishing a bar-becue near Louisville. The revolution was to take place the day after the bar-becue. Kerr said Bullitt, and other prominent members of the order were arrested because of that notice; and that many left the State for Canada.

Bingham thought this so important that he called the Democratic Central Committee together August 13th, to consult on its effect on the party. Another reason why he did not inform the authorities was because he didn't wish to injure his party in the coming election. There was danger of that, if the revolution was made public. Dodd was here for two weeks and Walker for ten days. He told them they would be arrested and they left. Dodd claimed that the scheme was true until Kerr charged it upon him. At the two days' meeting of the Central Committee, August 12th, this revolutionary plot was discussed. They said the plot must be dropped. Walker was called to the meeting and assured the Committee that it was stopped, August 11th. Walker told Bingham he must be at the Bates House to meet the rebel officers from Louisville, who were to consult him while en route to Chicago to release the rebel prisoners there, and notify them that the revolution was postponed. In August, about the time the arms were found in Dodd's building, a messenger brought him a communication, from Dodd and Walker, then in Chicago, professing to be addressed to the Committee of thirteen, asking its publication in the Sentinel. He examined it, and refused to publish it. They proposed to publish it at Dodd's office, but Bingham having an interest, said they should not publish it, and sent it back to Walker

who said he wrote the address, and signed Dodd's name as Chairman of the Committee of thirteen. Dodd was Grand Commander. The members were sworn to obey him implicitly in this revolution. Dodd expected assistance from members of the Order who came up to the mass meeting of August 16th. Bingham said no inducements or threats had drawn out this testimony. It was voluntary.

## The "Curled and Oiled Assyrian Bull," alias the "Canada Boy," and other "Democrats."

The New York Daily News—Ben. Wood's paper,—on the 28th October, publishes a letter from which we extract a few paragraphs for the benefit of our readers. It shows up the Democratic leaders of Kentucky, and transforms our "Canada Boy" into a "curled and oiled Assyrian Bull." We should like to know the lady who wrote it:—

From the New York Daily News.  
Democracy Reviewed by a Kentucky Lady.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York News: DEAR SIR: The Peace party in Kentucky could count their thousands, but they are unshepherded, and even lack local organs. They have discarded renegades, and seek The News as the only exponent of their sentiment. Indecision has been well fitted to us. Had the Democratic party properly resented the trickery practiced upon them, they would speedily have assembled and declared themselves. In such exigencies there must be no waiting for a more convenient season; to be honest, nor any waiting for scenic effect. Was there no one brave enough to vindicate the faith of the Democratic party?

By whom has that party been betrayed? Among those Kentuckians who figured at Chicago as Democrats were men who from the beginning of this war have been its most furious advocates. Conspicuous are those who flourished in that preliminary Council of Ancients, which, with Amos Kendall at its head, first adopted McClellan as its candidate. There was Hamilton Pope, who has spent his existence in denunciation of Democracy, and so late as four years ago, with a sagacity worthy of that enlightened community in North Carolina who cut the telegraphic wires during the prevalence of cholera, he declared that nothing but Democratic principles brought on the war. And there was Paul R. Shipman, an imported literary exquisite, a "curled and oiled Assyrian Bull," who delights in classical allusion, and would sacrifice any section in the Constitution, to turn a period. This man is sub-editor of any organ which has warred upon States rights for a quarter of a century, and during this bloody war has been as subservient as interest or safety dictated. This paper now thrusts itself forward as the organ of Democracy in Kentucky. Truly the Democratic Heaven has enlarged itself, that such saints as these may come in, in company with those death-bed repentants, Mr. Mantion Marble and Reverdy Johnson.

And there, too, was Guthrie, an assumed Democrat, with the instincts of an oligarch. We see the tyrant through the rags of Diogenes. This man has been deep in the counsels of every petty despot that Lincoln has sent to enslave us. This base deserter of his party, after the Charleston Convention, where he met with men as unscrupulous and more powerful than himself, lay stunned and bewildered on the hither side of his ambition. He seemed touched with sudden frost. It was "as if a rose should shut and be a bud again." Later, he is clothed with Burnside, and Sherman, and Burbridge, and the long succession of satraps that have ground down this State. Then suddenly transformed into the dictator of terms to a convention of Democrats at Chicago, where he dispensed peace or war to the Committee on Resolutions and ancestor dealt out perdition or election to a Scotch convenience—as if anything were wanting to make him an object of suspicion to every true Democrat, we hear that he has gone to Pennsylvania to urge on its iron capitalists their identity of interest with his candidate. Men can remember, when he was strongly suspected of easy virtue with this same iron influence; one of the most powerful engines of corruption and centralization the country has ever known. Its interest is opposed to the very spirit of the party he professes to expound. Swearing eternal fidelity to peace and Democracy, he leers at military despotism, and makes base overtures to monopoly.

And thus has the fallen divinity of our great cause, ministered for more than four years to the designs of hostile factions. Its legions were wheeled into the ranks of the original 75,000, under the pretext of Union. That golden bowl in the hands of New England wherewith the nation has been made drunk. And now, who is its master? That sacred crocodile whom cheats and craftsmen at Chicago set up for the worship of Democrats.

Shame on us! A political organization claiming to represent a majority of thirty millions of people, after a revolution which should have made known the best qualities of such, acknowledges such a pigmy its greatness—a great pyramid crowned by the dwarf McClellan.

PLACIDAS.

We are informed that some guerillas went to the house of Dr. Botts, at Millville, on the night of November 1st, and robbed his house and store. They first demanded his arms, and on being told that he had none, took all the money he had, together with whatever else they wanted. Their faces were blacked, so that the Doctor was unable to recognize any of them, nor could he tell the direction they took on leaving, as they locked him up in his room. The robbers told the Doctor that they had heard he was in the habit of boasting he was for Mr. Lincoln—hence their treatment.

On the same night, Mr. Adam Harper, of Woodford, was murdered in his house by rebels whilst his sister was, in obedience to their commands, preparing their supper.

At a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati, one of the banners represented McClellan and Jeff. Davis shaking hands,—"exhausting all the acts of statesmanship!"

# General Orders!!

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.,  
Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 7.

It has come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons, in this Military District, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretense that the military meditate illegal interference.

A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to acts of violence, and of deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls, could not be well devised.

The Commanding General is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified.

The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning from other States has no right to interfere in our elections; and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditious discussions, attend political meetings or the places of voting on election day. They must remain quiet or leave the State. The Act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862, must be the test of political rights to all such; and neither false oaths or the culpable connivance of partisan officers of elections will shield from punishment those who violate it.

The following is the Act of the Legislature above referred to:

"An act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c.: That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or have heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this Act takes effect, or shall take up and continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature by general or special statute.

"Sec. 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the Constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negotiate, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this Act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

"Sec. 3. This Act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage."

All acts voluntarily done by a citizen, and designed or intended by him to aid or assist those in arms against the United States, or State of Kentucky, are embraced by the Statute.

"Aid and assistance" may be given to those in arms by words as well as acts, as, for instance, by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service &c.

It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish, under the terms of this law, legal from disfranchised voters. Those officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges, both of the sense of the oath to be administered, and of the proper question to be put and answered, and of the legal effect of the facts disclosed.

Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order; and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority.

By command of  
BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.  
[OFFICIAL:] J. B. DICKSON,  
Capt. and A. A. G.  
Oct. 31st, 1864.—to.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.,  
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 8.

The irregular hands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country, and subsist by depredating upon the property of citizens, and of the Government, are guerrillas, and will hereafter be treated as such.

They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives.

Frequent robberies and murders, committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them.

Hereafter no guerrillas will be received as prisoners, and an officer who may capture such, and extend to them the courtesies due prisoners of war, will be held accountable for disobedience of orders.

By command of  
BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.  
J. BATES DICKSON,  
Capt. and A. A. G.  
OFFICIAL: October 31-1864.

## SHULTZE & BROTHER'S

EXCELSIOR

New Music Store!

We have a large stock of

BRADBURY PIANOS,

CABINET ORGANS

AND

SHEET MUSIC,

—ALSO—

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS,

GLEE BOOKS, &c.

Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices.

We shall shortly receive a large stock of other musical instruments and musical merchandise generally.

Our store is now at

No. 4, Higgins Block, Main Street,

next door to Sumner, & Co's Sewing Machine Establishment.

SCHULTZE & BRO.

LEXINGTON, KY.

October 7, 1864-41w.—

Frankfort Commonwealth, publish 4 times and send bill to this office for collection.—Law Union.

## Public Speaking.

Gen. SPEED'S FRY, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times: Maekville, November 2; Shelbyville, November 4; Frankfort, November 5; Hours of speaking 1½ o'clocks P. M. each day. Friends will please give due notice.

## Public speaking.

GEORGE M. THOMAS, Elector for Lincoln and Johnson, will speak at: Escalopia, November 3d, Hamrick's School House, November 4th, Blankenship's, November 5th, Brightman's, November 7th. Speaking at each place at 1 o'clock, P. M. H. TAYLOR, McClellan Elector, is invited to attend.

## DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-33w&wlv.

## THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

## DRAFT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASS'T PRO. MAR. GEN. STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR the information of all concerned: Men whose names have been drawn in the draft are, from that moment, in military service, unless legally exempt, and this fact they are bound to show.

All men drawn must report to the Board of Enrollment according to their notifications, in default of which they are liable to arrest as deserters and to the consequences thereof, which include liability, for the expenses attending the arrest in cases where the person arrested is, after examination, held to service. The Board of Enrollment sits at the Headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the District, he being President of the Board.

In cases where the serving of notices to drafted men within ten days after drawing, has been found impracticable, by reason of forcible resistance, the service of notices as soon as practicable thereafter, is valid.

The civil authorities of the State are requested, by the Provost Marshal General, to co-operate with the military authorities in arresting all deserters as above described, as well as deserters from the former draft who having failed to report, may be found lurking in the State.

Men who have enlisted after their names have been drawn in the draft, whether notified or not, are in military service under the draft, and not by the enlistment, which is void; they must report to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they were drawn, and if they desired to continue in the organization they had chosen, they can state their preference, when, if practicable, the commandant of the regiment may assign them to such organization.

Commanding officers of regiments and other organizations are desired to furnish, according to their best knowledge or belief, to Provost Marshals of Districts, the names and description of all men who may have enlisted in such organizations after their names had been drawn in the draft, by means of which lists and description Boards of Enrollment may, on comparison with their lists of drafted men, ascertain to which class the men belong.

W. H. SIDELL,  
Major 15th U. S. In. Enlry,  
Act'g Asst' Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.  
31-w.

## COUGH NO MORE! TRY



THE COMMONWEALTH  
FRANKFORT.  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.  
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.  
First District—N. R. BLACK.  
Second District—Ed. R. WEIR.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—H. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD, the beneficent Creator and RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

What next? Ben. Wood's New York Daily News lauds Gov. Bramlette through half a column, and Wendell Phillips through a column!

Maj. Gen. Dix has issued an order stating that reliable information is in his possession that the rebel agents in Canada are sending over to New York a large number of refugees in those Provinces to vote for McClellan and Pendleton at the coming election, and then to commence a system of robbery, and rapine, and murder.

Maj. Gen. Hooker has issued an order informing the public that he has received information that it is the intention of a large body of men on the northern frontier to organize at the ensuing November election as to cast illegal votes and interfere with the elections, and directing all officers to be prepared to prevent them.

Kentuckians, read the evidence of J. J. Bingham, the Chairman of the Indiana State Democratic Committee. He fully substantiates the treasonable purposes of the Democratic leaders, through the Sons of Liberty, to seize and destroy the Government property at Louisville; to assassinate Gov. Morton; to liberate the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, and other prisons, and to inaugurate a bloody attempt to overturn the Government.

Judge Bullitt is clearly implicated. No doubt Powell, Wickliffe, Guthrie and all the "Democratic" leaders of Kentucky, as well as Indiana, were in the secret and gave the atrocious plot their countenance! They are all for McClellan! What patriot can affiliate with them, and vote for McClellan and Pendleton?

Can Honest Men Vote with them?

Our readers will find in another column the confession of one of the principal conspirators to defraud the soldiers and people of New York. The evidence and letters submitted were conclusive of the guilt of the parties. Gov. Seymour, Peter Caggar and other leading McClellanites are as guilty as Terry and Donahue. These parties are all for McClellan, and thus resort to fraud to beat Mr. Lincoln. They are political traitors and scoundrels. Can honest men vote with them? They are the leaders of the party in New York that put McClellan and Pendleton in the field. To vote with them will be at least to partially justify their villainous conduct. Vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and thus show your detestation of the political scoundrelism of Seymour, North, Donahue, Ferry and their associates.

The Chairman of the Chicago Convention was August Belmont, a nephew of Sillwell, and agent of the Rothschilds, heavy holders of the Confederate loan. The whole concern was playing into the hands of England and France.

We have no late news from the Army of the Potomac or Gen. Sheridan's department. We have only the broad, but agreeable assurance that all is well with General Sherman's army. Our special correspondent at Nashville tells us little directly relating to the movement of Sherman, but indirectly gives us a hopeful view of affairs in Tennessee, by showing the great impossibility of any successful advance by Hood.

Guerillas Shot.

On the afternoon of November 2, eight guerillas were brought to this place from Lexington. In the evening four of them were executed in retaliation for the murder of Mr. Graham, of Peaks Mill. On the 3d the other four were taken to New Castle and executed for the two negroes murdered last week by John Marshall. Four others will be executed on the 4th at Midway, in retaliation for the murder of Mr. Adam Harper.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Alabama, during its recent session, offering conciliatory terms to the Union authorities, and asking a cessation of hostilities. The resolution caused considerable discussions, and a strong Union sentiment was developed. The Legislature also refused to accede to the demand of the rebel authorities to provide the ways and means for strengthening the defenses of Alabama. There is reason to believe that the statement made last spring is true, and a majority of the members of the Legislature are Union but the presence of rebel forces keep them from openly taking Union grounds.

It appears that practically the rebel have unfurled the black banner. The massacre at Fort Pillow, was but a prelude to the system which they have adopted. Hood in his late flanking movement, at every post he demanded a surrender, stated that if the demand was not complied with, if he succeeded in taking the place the entire garrison would be put to the sword. Moseley carries his black flag with him; and the Richmond papers boast that some of Early's army take no prisoners. In Missouri, Bill Anderson, Frank Barnes, Todd, Quantrell, and others make it a point to kill every officer and soldier and Union man they come across, and burn and destroy their property. And now the rebel newspapers are urging the rebel authorities to use whatever money is necessary to employ incendiaries to burn Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and other Union cities. They state that the men are already in those cities ready to do the work, and the sum to pay them will not exceed a million, or one and a half millions of dollars! And for that sum, enough men can be employed to simultaneously fire each city in a hundred or more places, so as to render the entire destruction certain.

The Union Meeting.

The Union meeting on the 3d of November, in this city, was under the circumstances, a complete success. The day was very rainy and disagreeable. Yet the people came; and it was a most glorious meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Gooding, State Elector for Indiana, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Gen. Burbridge and Gen. G. C. Smith, during the afternoon, in most able and telling speeches—replete with facts and arguments, and were received by the crowded audience with hearty endorsements. A more enthusiastic assemblage never was held in Frankfort.

After supper, Maj. C. F. Burnam and Jas. Speed, Electors for President, and Major W. R. Kinney, spoke to a crowded hall. Their arguments and facts were incontrovertible.

There was a splendid Brass Band in attendance. Everything went off to the satisfaction and encouragement of the Union people. Let the voters do their duty on Tuesday next, and all will be well with Kentucky, as she proudly takes her place in the front rank for the Union and Government against the Chicago platform and nominees.

It seems to us that Geo. H. Pendleton approaches very near to insignificance, in the pettifogging dodge he made in his late speech in New York. At the meeting which he addressed, a gentleman handed him a pamphlet containing the record of his Congressional career, and this is the notice that he took of it:

"On the seventh page of that pamphlet, I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 7th July, 1864. Now, gentlemen, if any of you will examine the Globe, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax your recollection, you will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1864. From this specimen of fraud and forgery, I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole fabrication.

During his speech Mr. Pendleton takes no further notice of this record. He could pick no other flaw in it, or find any further fault with it, but after a careful study of the pamphlet to find something to discredit, he pitched upon a mere mistake in a date—a typographical error—and because of that, tries to throw discredit upon the whole. And yet he knew very well that the mistake he quoted was not "a specimen of fraud and forgery," but only a misprint as to date. He knew that on the 7th of January, 1864, instead of July 7th—he did vote against a resolution denouncing the rebellion. By a tempts to falsify the entire statement. Such mean misrepresentation, however, he at the man we are called upon to support for the Vice Presidency of the United States, on the same ticket with Geo. B. McClellan.

Another Southern Traitor in the Field.

The "ray of light" which emanated from the Chicago platform and nominees to cheer the rebels in arms has called forth speeches and letters from a number of their leaders. The last letter from Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, who, when a member of Congress, professed to be a Union man. On one occasion he told the Southern members plainly, that whenever they attempted to carry out their threat of seceding they sounded the death knell of slavery. We have not the space for his recent letter; but give some of the most important paragraphs. After recommending to Jeff. Davis to respond to the Chicago Convention he says: The italics are as we find them:

"By a satisfactory peace I mean peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the sword would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furor. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, final and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony."

He then proceeds to show that the "Confederacy" is drifting toward despotism, and that Republican government can only be preserved by making peace. He says:

"Have we not carried conscription to its last limits. Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50, subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon consideration of public interest? Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to find it, or lose one third? Have we not seized all the railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property at our own prices, in our own money? Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home, to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of habeas corpus? Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged to the iron despotism of Europe? In short, has not the Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed, if we were appointed Military Dictator, what greater power could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. If you tell me they are necessary, I reply that it is precisely my argument. My argument assumes and requires that necessity it is plain our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism."

As to despotism in the South, compared with what the Copperheads call the "Lincoln despotism," Boyce says:

"The truth is, that the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power in the grand scale that our Government has. The Lincoln Government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription. It has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not rely upon imprisonment."

He then proceeds to talk to Jeff. Davis about the necessity "of giving the Democratic party all the power we can." He proposes to do it by accepting the proposal of the Chicago convention for a Convention of the States, but demands, as did Vice President Stevens, that they shall be "sovereign."

The Views of another Southerner.

Hon. Jere Clemens, of Alabama, like other Southern Democrats, takes an intent in the Federal election, and has given his views in reference to the canvass. Mr. Clemens does not belong to the Rhett and Jeff. Davis school. We have space for but two paragraphs:

"For attempting to preserve, unimpaired the Union our fathers made, Mr. Lincoln was, and still is, denounced as a tyrant, the Federal Congress as a band of atrocious miscreants, Gen. Grant as a traitor, Gen. Sherman as a merciless ruffian, Gen. Sherman as a beast, and, lastly, the people of the North were proclaimed incapable of self-government—miserable tools of the basest and most degraded despotism, who had 'profoundly disgraced themselves' by an ignoble love of gold and brutifying fanaticism." These, and many other mild and gentlemanly epithets, were applied to all who dared to doubt the right of a single State to destroy the liberty and happiness of the whole. But all that is changed when the principle of secession comes to be applied in Jeff. Davis' dominions. The people of North Carolina are now told that they shall not even consider the question of restoring the Union; and their Governor is warned that if he does not repress the expression of every wish for a return to more peaceful times, his State will be desolated with fire and sword. Good God! how blind must that infatuation be which bows the necks of an unquestionably brave and gallant people beneath a yoke so galling—a despotism so pitiless as this!

Referring to the hope held out to the South in McClellan's election, he says:

"The election of McClellan, if that were possible, would only prolong the war and make the desolation to us land more complete. He might suspend military operations for a time and negotiate for a peace, but the only terms Jefferson Davis will ever offer him will be such as he dare not accept. Mr. Davis has no idea of abdicating his sovereignty; and if McClellan were so mad as to accede to his demand, his own residence would soon be a less comfortable one than the White House at Washington. From this source, therefore, you have nothing to expect but still greater eventual desolation and prolonged misery—evils, it is true, which will be shared in some degree by the South, but that is a poor consolation. The plain and direct road to a peace is before you. You need not consult Mr. Davis, or Mr. Lincoln or Mr. McClellan on this subject. You went out by supreme State action; you can come back in the same way. In the Southern Confederacy, at least, there ought to be no denial of your right to do so. It was the doctrine your leaders inculcated when they wished you to please them by going out of the Union; they cannot object if you please yourselves by going in. This is your remedy—a remedy independent of the will or wishes of those who are compromised too deeply to expect ready forgiveness, and who wish to make you the sharers of their own destiny, provided always that destiny is calamitous."

is your remedy—a remedy independent of the will or wishes of those who are compromised too deeply to expect ready forgiveness, and who wish to make you the sharers of their own destiny, provided always that destiny is calamitous."

A Massachusetts soldier writes home: "There are very few Copperheads in the army. I never saw but one, and he was a coward. The fact is, a soldier can not be a Copperhead. It is only another name for traitor, and it is not in the nature of a soldier to be either."

[The following article in our issue of Wednesday is republished to-day because a number of typographical errors escaped correction.]

Mr. Blair's declarations, even as reported by his organ, are to the effect that any Kentuckians who vote for McClellan will be political and personal sufferers thereby—that they will be marked and punished.—Louisville Journal.

The organ to which the Journal here refers is the Frankfort Commonwealth. Mr. Blair's declarations, however, as reported by this paper, and to which the Journal calls attention, are not to any effect, and that any reader who has a particle of sense or of honor well knows. Mr. Blair, according to our report, "warned his hearers of what would certainly befall home traitors, if they persisted in their wicked schemes,"—"of what would befall those among the supporters of McClellan who were working for the destruction of their country." But he expressly declared that he did not believe all the supporters of McClellan to be traitors; nor did he charge them with it. If, then, these declarations are to the effect which the Journal charges, it is because the Journal holds that every Kentuckian who votes for McClellan is a traitor and working for his country's destruction. That, however, is none of our business—that sheet may think of McClellan's friends as it seems best, but neither we, nor Mr. Blair, have any such opinion of them.

And we here re-assert that Mr. Blair—who according to the Journal itself, is a gentleman and so is to be believed when he explains his own meaning—did again and again declare that he meant no threat against American citizens, because of the mere support of Gen. McClellan, saying almost verbatim, "that Kentuckians were the last men to threaten, or to care for threats." He merely stated what would be the traitor's doom as taught by the experience of the history of the past. As to the Journal having been assured by gentlemen of our city, who heard Mr. Blair's speech, that our statement of it is "grossly and vilely false," we have only to say that no gentleman ever made such an assertion; gentlemen are not accustomed to apply such low and coarse phrases to the mere report of a speech made according to the reporter's understanding of it, and given without a word of comment or criticism. But we do not believe that any one who had read our report of the speech ever applied these epithets to it;—it is on the part of the Journal—to use that paper's own words—an "infamously false" statement.

Dividing States.

The Chicago anti-Union orators in this State are charging Mr. Lincoln with a violation of the Constitution in dividing the State of Virginia, and admitting the western half of it to the Union as a free State. In the first place, it was not Mr. Lincoln, but the people of West Virginia that separated themselves from their rebellious and abdicating neighbors, and forged a free State; and in the next place, it was the United States Congress, and not the President, that admitted them to the Union.

But, waiving this: These orators say the people should vote against Mr. Lincoln and for Gen. McClellan because Mr. Lincoln has sanctioned and approved this division of a State. Ah! indeed! Is that a reason for voting against Mr. Lincoln? Well, look here: On the 4th of August, 1861, Gen. McClellan addressed a letter to the President setting forth the policy which should be pursued towards the rebellion. In that letter—see pages 4 and 5 of Gen. McClellan's Report—is this advice to the President:

"There is another independent movement that has often been suggested, and which has always recommended itself to my judgment, and that is a movement from Kansas and Nebraska through the Indian Territory upon the Red River and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and free-State sentiment well known to predominate in Western Texas, and which, like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will, if protected, ultimately organize that section into a free State."

To destroy the institution of slavery in Western Texas and Western Virginia—to organize one new State out of the State of Texas, and another out of the State of Virginia, and those to be free States, recommended itself to Gen. McClellan's judgment so strongly in 1861, that, in a solemn document in which he assumes to advise the President as to his policy, he recommends it to be done.

In August, 1863, two years afterward, he wrote his report and inserted this document in it, and expresses the opinion that his views were correct!

What can be thought of the candor of men who urge the admission of West Virginia as a reason why men should vote against Mr. Lincoln, and for Gen. McClellan?

The Rebel View of Vallandigham.

The Daily Mississippi, of September 28, contains the following notice of Vallandigham's address to McClellan: "Vallandigham is out in a letter supporting the nomination of McClellan. We suppose he has had a closet-talk with McClellan, and finding him all right, has turned right-about face to give him his support."

More Schemes of Rebel Villany.

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, has sent the following despatch to the Mayor of Buffalo:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To the Mayor of Buffalo: This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you.

W. H. SEWARD.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Why do you suffer with Blind and Bleeding Piles when it is a positive fact that Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy will effect a permanent cure of the most prolonged or chronic cases, we speak what we know when we say it has cured a great many bad cases after all other means having failed. Therefore, we advise every sufferer to try it directly. It is sold by Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 5TH DIVISION 23D ARMY CORPS, Lexington, Ky., July 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.  
The rapid increase in this District of lawless bands of armed men engaged in interrupting railroad and telegraphic communication, plundering and murdering peaceful Union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., calls for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their suppression.

Therefore all guerillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers are hereby admonished that in future retaliatory measures will be adopted and strictly enforced whenever the lives or property of peaceful citizens are jeopardized by the lawless acts of such men.

Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instructions from the Major General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men will be seized and appropriated for this purpose.

Whenever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage.

By command of  
BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.  
OFFICIAL: J. BATES DICKSON,  
Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.  
November 2, 1864—tw3t.

PUBLIC SALE  
OF  
STOCK, CROP, &C.

I WILL offer at public sale to the highest bidder ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864, at the late residence of J. Polk, dec'd in Woodford county, near Spring Station, all of the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of seven valuable work HORSES, four Milch COWS, and a lot of young Cattle, fifty fine south-down SHEEP, fifteen fat HOGS and forty stock HOGS, two hundred and fifty Bushels Wheat, five hundred Dozen of Oats, and twenty acres of first rate REMP, one two-horse WAGON, and ONE ROCKAWAY AND HARNESS, one very valuable HEMP PRESS, and all of THE FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS.—All sums of \$20 and under cash in hand, sums over \$20, notes with good and approved security, negotiable and payable in one of the Banks at Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort or Georgetown, at four months, bearing interest from date. Purchasers having the privilege of paying off their notes at any time before maturity and thereby save interest.

No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with in every instance.

M. POLK, Agent  
HENRY FERGUSON, for Legatee.  
Nov. 2—tw2t. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,659, for ten shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated September 24, 1858, to Matthew Mayes, was enclosed by mail, on September 24, 1858, to C. B. Henry, Cashier at Princeton, Ky., which has never been received by him, but has been either lost or mislaid. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate in lieu of the one so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

M. MAYES.

Nov. 2, 1864—wktw2m.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—352—6m.

Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, Plaintiff,  
vs  
Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, on or before the 28th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.  
Franklin Circuit Court.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county Jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order—  
It is ordered that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report aforesaid, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY,  
Assignee and Trustee of T. S. P., &c.  
Oct. 31, 1864—tw3w.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 8.

New York, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN STREET, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,  
Treasurer.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 1.

NEW YORK, Oct 5, 1864.

THE Trustees of the CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September, payable October 31, at the Office of the Company, No. 81, John St., New York, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON,  
Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH A double porch on the east side; 8 convenient and comfortable rooms, besides a ball and 2 good dry cellars. Also, a frame cottage with 2 good rooms on the same lot, and 15 feet from the brick building.

The lot is large, (about half an acre) making a good garden and yard; and has a good assortment of fruit trees, &c.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Grape and Pie Plant.

For a boarding house, or for educational facilities it is a most desirable location, being just across the street from, and immediately north of the campus of the State University.

Terms \$3,000. \$1,000 in hand, and the residue on time; or a liberal deduction for cash in hand. Come, or write quick, for I will sell.

D. CARSON,  
Bloomington, Ind.

Posting Notice.

Franklin County, Ky.

TAKEN up as a stray by T. S. Johnson, living in Frankfort, Ky., ONE BAY MULE, with a black leg, 4 feet high, supposed to be seven or eight months old, no other hands or marks perceivable. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County, to city dollars. Witness my hand, this 18th day of Oct., 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

October 19th, 1864. w4t.

Posting Notice.

Franklin County, Ky.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. B. Risk, living about six miles east of Frankfort, in Franklin county, ONE BLOOD BAY MARE, fifteen hands, 1 inch high, a star in the forehead; white spot on each shoulder; left hind foot white; shod all round. No other brand or mark perceivable. Supposed to be six years old, and appraised to \$125, by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county, this 20th day of October, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P.

October 21st, 1864—w4t.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTARY RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 120.

EXTRACT.

II. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf.,  
A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

Aug. 15, 1864.—[Lou. Press.]—tw1a-357.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$28 00



